# DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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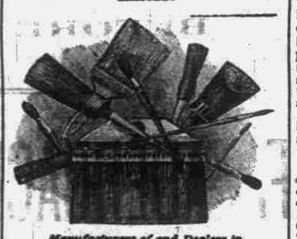

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### XLIX CONGRESS.

#### SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 18. — The Senate passed a bill to remove the charges of desertion from the records of the Adjutant General of the army against soldiers who re-enlisted in the late war without having received a discharge from their first regiment, provided the Secretary of War shall be satisfied that the re-enlistment was not to secure a bounty.

Logan called up his bill "to increase the efficiency of the army." It was amended and ordered reprinted.

At 2 o'clock the unfinished business was placed before the Senate, it being the resolutions reported by Edmunds from the judiciary committee, expressing the Senate's condemnation of the Attorney General for refusing to furnish the papers called for by the Senate.

Van Wyck offered as an amendment to the resolutions the following: "And in all such cases of removal the matter of confirmation shall be considered in open session of the Senate."

Sewell occupying the chair remarked: "The amendment will be printed and laid over."

Brown then took the floor in opposition to the report of the majority of the committee. He said it seemed to him that there was but one single question at issue between the President and the majority of the Senate. That question was, "Had the President without the consent and advice of the Senate, power to remove Federal officers when in his opinion the public required such removal?" Mr. Brown argued at length to show that the Constitution conferred the power of removal on the President alone, and that as the Constitution was the Supreme law, that settled the question, no matter how many acts of Congress might have been passed in violation of it.

Mr. Spooner took the floor in support of the majority report. He said he would make no attempt to dispute the fact or apologize for it that the fortunes of the Republican party were very dear to him. He would not attempt to deny that he wished that the party might here and elsewhere reap every party advantage which might be taken from the blunders and shortcomings, if any such there were, of this Administration. Mr. Spooner read from the President's message that clause inviting the Senate "to the fullest scrutiny" of the nominations submitted. Did this, Mr. Spooner asked, mean he was unwilling to give the Senate all the information in his possession, or did it mean that he should make a partial presentation? Spooner then took up the question from a legal point of view and quoted from the Constitution and the tenure of office act, to show that the power of removal, as well as of appointment was in the President and the Senate acting together, and that what was in his sole discretion, and absolute, was the power of suspension during the recess of the Senate.

Mr. Spooner still having the floor, the Senate went into executive session and soon adjourned.

#### HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 18.—The House, in committee of the whole to-day on the Indian appropriation bill, finished 42 of the 48 pages of the bill. The committee then rose and the House adjourned.

### AMERICAN.

#### Wired from Washington.

WASHINGTON, 18.—The President to-day nominated J. E. Putnam postmaster at Willow, Cala, and Samuel H. Buck, at New Orleans.

The following confirmations were made to-day:

Robert W. Hutchins, of Eureka, California, Receiver of public moneys at Humboldt, Cal.

V. O. King, of Texas, Secretary of Legation, and Consul General of the U. S., at Bogota.

Brigadier General Alfred H. Terry to be Major General.

J. Noweramsie, of Dakota, Indian Agent at Devil's Lake Agency, D. T.

Postmasters — T. W. Pointdexter, Dillon, Montana; John McAusland, Miles City, Montana; J. Benton, Colfax, Washington Territory.

Henry C. Cronch, of New York, Consul of the U. S. at Milan.

The House committee on elections to-day dismissed the petition asking that members of Congress from California be unseated on the ground that the State had been re-apportioned and that the members did not reside within their congressional districts.

The Supervising Architect recommends that a special appropriation be asked for the repair and preservation of Boise City, Idaho, Assay Office of $90,000.

The banking and currency committee of the House had a conference with Treasurer Jordan last night at his residence. The principal subject of the discussion was as to the best means of keeping silver in circulation as long as possible. Treasurer Jordan favored the making of the banks a circulating agency instead of the Treasury. He thought this would secure the longest and cheapest circulation.

The Cabinet at its meeting to-day had under consideration the proposed abrogation of the treaty with the Hawaiian Government.

The President is 49 years of age today. There was no celebration of the occasion at the White House, but this evening the President, accompanied by Miss Cleveland, Miss Van Vechten and Colonel and Mrs. Lamont, attended the "Mikado" performance by the Emma Abbott Company, at the New National Theatre. The presidential party occupied a private box and upon their entrance were warmly applauded by the audience.

Senators Cullom (chairman), Harrison, Beck, Plumb and Kenna of the sub-committee on expenditures of public moneys, assembled at the committee room this evening to continue the examination of Commissioner Black.

Ex-Pension Commissioner Dudley, whose administration of the Pension Office is understood to have been the subject of the allegations of Commissioner Black's report, which gave rise to the investigation, was present.

Senator Harrison repeated his inquiry of the last meeting, if the Commissioner could furnish the names and numbers in any cases which had been allowed or rejected on account of the politics of any claimant.

General Black, in reply, furnished a list of twenty cases, all of which he said came within the classes referred to. He said he would furnish, in addition, three or four hundred affidavits when the committee should have examined the list, in support of his allegation that the pension office was conducted as a political machine. Commissioner Black said, in answer to further inquiries, that the list by no means comprised all the cases of the character referred to, of which he had knowledge. Having been examined in relation to a number of cases not of general interest, Commissioner Black left those filed in other cases on his list with the committee for examination, stipulating that no others than members should be allowed to see them.

Adjourned until Wednesday.

#### Suits Compromised.

DETROIT, 18.—The famous *Mamie-Garland* litigation has been settled by a compromise. On July 22, 1880, the steam yacht *Mamie*, carrying the acolytes of the Most Holy Trinity Catholic church, collided with the ferry steamer *Garland*, having an excursion party on board. Seven persons were drowned, and suits for damages were begun by relatives against the two boats. During the past six years an immense amount of litigation has been carried on, the matter being fought through the Canadian courts, and State and United States courts, one suit reaching the Supreme Court. There were in all 48 suits pending when the settlement was reached. The surplus of the company, after certain previous obligations are paid, will be paid over to the plaintiffs. The suits in the various courts were discontinued this morning.

#### Injunctions.

NEW YORK, 18.—Temporary injunctions restraining the Board of Aldermen from passing the Cable Railway franchise over the Mayor's veto were granted to-day in the Supreme, Superior and Common Pleas courts. The papers declare that the Rapid Transit Commissioners appointed by the Mayor had no authority to give away the right to any company to control the surface of the streets, so that the Cable Company had no legal existence and that its certificate of incorporation is invalid; that the route includes the streets already occupied by railroads, and also traffic roads to Central Park, which the law prohibits from being used by railroads. The resolutions of the Board were passed without the public being given an opportunity to be heard, and a valuable franchise worth at least $1,000,000 was given away. It is asked that the resolutions be declared void and of no effect.

Wm. Ramsen made an affidavit asserting that the Cable Railway franchise is worth upwards of $1,000,000, in addition to 2½ per cent of the net earnings to be paid to the city.

An affidavit of George W. Birdsall, Engineer of the Department of Public Works, was also presented. He asserts that it will be impossible to prepare the streets for the cable system without interfering with the pipes and sewers, and that in order to rearrange these pipes and sewers and the mains in accordance with the cable system, it will cost the city from two to five million dollars. A double cable system will require two branches four feet wide and four and a half feet deep in each street.

An affidavit corroborating these facts was also made by Robert L. Walters. The injunctions are made returnable next Monday.

#### New York's Burglarious Aldermen.

NEW YORK, 18.—The court room was crowded when the Alderman appeared and gave bail. The hearing was fixed for Monday afternoon. The arrest created a sensation, but this feeling gave way to one of astonishment when it became known that Jachne's confidence had been played upon by Inspector Byrnes, and that he had furnished that wily officer of the law complete details of the corruption in the Broadway Railway franchise matter, not only so far as he himself was concerned, but also as to the other members of the Board of Aldermen who sold themselves.

Inspector Byrnes told his story of the steps that led up to the arrest, after the Alderman had been committed. It was a most extraordinary story, though much more was left unsaid than was told by the Chief of Detectives. Inspector Brown possesses a rare gift of being able to worm himself into people's confidence, and of making them talk to a very useful degree. Jachne was no exception. In the course of ten month's intimacy with the Inspector, whom he knew all the time as Chief of the Detective Force, he unbosomed himself by degrees, and finally told him unreservedly (in confidence, of course,) all about the big steal. When nothing more remained to be told, Inspector Byrnes dropped the mask of confidential friend and, assuming the character of an official, had the Alderman locked up, having previously seen to it that the Alderman's "confidence" had unseen witnesses who could make oath to what he had said. "Less than a year ago," said the inspector, "ten or eleven months, perhaps, the District Attorney sent for me and asked if I could not in some way help to get at the facts about the alleged railroad steals, and probe the truth of the rumors that were floating around.

It was not an easy matter but I told him I would try. I picked out Alderman Jachne for a subject and contrived to meet him accidentally as it were now and then and mostly down town, when I managed to bring up the franchise troubles, until Jachne got used to hearing me talk about them. Gradually he began to talk too. I got some information at every one of these meetings which though disjoined and loose led up surely to the conviction that money had been paid him and others for their votes on these railroad franchises. This information I imparted to the District Attorney from time to time and a further line of inquiry was laid out. So matters went on till about six months ago, I met Jachne down at the City Hall, and by way of opening the conversation said something about the struggle going on between some women over property left by Alderman Kenney. Jachne fell into the trap immediately. 'Yes,' said he, 'he was a damned sucker buying property for his wife. What I got I have in such a way that I can protect myself.' He talked quite freely, but said nothing definite. Last Monday a week ago we met again, and before we had parted he had given me a good deal of information in a general way. Things were narrowing down to business, and when I found District Attorney Martine and Judge Gildersleeve at the Manhattan Club last Sunday night, I talked the situation over with them. They thought it quite probable that a conviction for bribery could be had with the evidence already mentioned to work upon, but advised me to have Jachne make statements where they could be corroborated. To that end, I sent for Jachne on Tuesday, inviting him to a confidential chat at headquarters. He came, but we were disturbed, and could not talk in peace, so we appointed Wednesday night at my house for a meeting and Alderman Jachne went away. As he was going out he turned around and said that 'these Aldermen were scared to death, and some one might tell them that he was seen coming from police headquarters. 'What shall I say if they do?' he said. 'Say you have been up to see a friend in the Health Department,' I said, and he went away. He came on Wednesday, and in the course of an interview lasting for hours, he told me all about his share in the Broadway Railroad steal. I had two of my men posted where they could hear everything that was said without being seen. Jachne said he got $20,000 for his vote on the Broadway franchise. He told me how he got it, and how much he had got for other railroad franchises, how the same were paid and much more. He named other Aldermen who had been bribed, and volunteered the information that three of them who had invested in real estate or business (in which the money might show on enquiry) had since the Senate investigation began, had a certain lawyer go over their books and fix them so that it would appear all right when their turn should come. He said who the lawyer was, but I am not going to tell you now. I shall not tell you either in detail just what he said and whom he implicated, that will appear in proper in proper season. Jachne said incidently during the interview that if things got much hotter he was going to skip town. I presume he thought I was his good friend. I thought enough of him anyhow to have him looked after closely that night and up till 10 o'clock this morning two detectives were on his track all the time. At that hour I made my report to the District Attorney and received a warrant for his arrest. While in Mr. Martin's office I saw Jachne going through the City Hall Park followed by two detectives. I sent Detective Reilly out with warrants and they arrested Jachne and took him to police headquarters.

Jachne was seen by an Associated Press reporter about 10 o'clock tonight in a saloon at the corner of Varick and Houston Streets, but he refused to be interviewed.

#### Powderly.

KANSAS CITY, MO., 18.—Mr. Powderly, when seen by an Associated Press reporter this evening, expressed a willingness to give the public any information in his possession so far as the interests of his mission permitted. He would, he said, be probably able to speak more definitely later in the evening regarding the proceedings of today. Replying to questions, Mr. Powderly said: I had a desire to come upon the ground and learn the true inwardness of the strike and ascertain exactly the situation, as I could not do it at a distance of over a thousand miles. At the same time I received a request from the local order of the Knights of Labor themselves, in conference, and endeavored to secure a settlement of the matter at issue between the railroad officials and themselves. We have spent the day in consultation, but I cannot yet speak as to the result of our deliberations.

"Will you state whether you have opened communication with the Missouri Pacific officials?"

"I have not; but I am free to say that I intend to seek a conference to-morrow with Mr. Hoxie, and expect to leave to-morrow night for St. Louis if a meeting can be arranged."

"Will you state what the strike is for?"

"That is what I came to learn and have not yet succeeded. The men have made complaints that the company has not kept its agreement of a year ago. There is some question as to the wages, and the matter of the discharge of employes also enters in. Candidly I do not see the necessity for this strike or for its continuance. In fact, the day of the strike has passed. I never ordered one in my life, and with two exceptions never failed in an endeavor to meet the employers for a settlement of the differences with employes. I have just telegraphed Vice-President Hoxie asking for a conference."

"What was the temper of the discussion to-day?"

"Entirely calm and natural. The men appeared desirous of a speedy termination of the difficulties and disposed to be conciliatory so far as may be consistent with their position. A session is now in progress which will probably continue all night. The alternative of the refusal on the part of Mr. Hoxie to meet us is under consideration but no decision has been reached. I do not anticipate a reply from Hoxie until to-morrow, but it is my belief that the strike will be ended within a very few days."

In speaking of the report of the settlement of the Texas & Pacific troubles, Mr. Powderly said he was not informed as to the details and the report was not generally credited among the Knights of Labor. He thought an arbitration by the United States Court would be desirable.

#### Riddled With Bullets.

NEW ORLEANS, 18.—A special from Winona, Mississippi, to the *Times-Democrat* gives the following particulars of the circumstances leading to the tragedy enacted at Carrollton, Miss., yesterday. Some months ago Robert Moore, a young man from Leire, LeFlore county, went to Carrollton. There he met Ed. Brown (colored), with whom he had an altercation and the negro smeared and poured on him some molasses which he carried in a jug. J. M. Liddell, Jr., of Greenwood, a friend of Moore's happened to meet Brown and made some allusions to his treatment of Moore. Brown gave him impudence and Liddell started at him but was prevented by the bystadders from attacking him. The negro then went and armed himself and induced others to do likewise. They stationed themselves on the street, some concealing themselves behind trees, and when Liddell came after supper from the hotel, he saw them and asked what they meant, whereupon Ed. Brown responded it was none of his d——d business. Liddell then struck at Ed. Brown with his fist, and Ed. and Chas. Brown (his brother) both simultaneously fired upon Liddell, one ball striking the elbow of his right arm. About this time some 15 or 20 shots were fired from different quarters. Liddell pulled his pistol and hit Ed. Brown in the abdomen, and received one shot in the fleshy part of his leg. Chas. Brown was shot in the shoulder. The parties who had taken part were brought before the mayor forthwith, received an examination and were bailed to appear before the next circuit court.

Threats were continually made by the Brown brothers that they would have Jim Liddell's blood; further, that they had five double-barreled shotguns loaded seven fingers deep, and would kill the first man who put his foot on their ground. On the 12th inst. they made affidavits against James Liddell and others, including some of the citizens of the place and men who knew nothing of the difficulty, charging them with assaulting with attempt to murder in a previous difficulty. Previous to the opening of the trial yesterday Brown boasted on the street that he had his body guard and would shoot the first man that made a move in his direction. The case was called at noon, when the court house was immediately filled with negroes, who stationed themselves around and about the Brown brothers. The attorneys were proceeding with the case, when there suddenly appeared about 100 white men, all well armed. Perceiving their entrance, Brown drew his pistol and fired in the direction of Liddell, who was between his attorneys, and thereupon the firing became general. Ten were instantly killed and two others have since died. Some escaped by jumping through the windows, a distance of at least 20 feet from the ground. The room was completely filled with smoke. The judge's bench is on the north side of the room and the benches facing it are toward the south. It is a very large court room, with windows all around. On the south wall were counted 135 shot holes; on the wall of the passage leading down stairs, ten shot holes, and in the bench, thirty shot holes. One shot struck the north window sash and glanced into the wall. Five other shots show on the north wall from the direction of the benches. Large pools of blood were on the floor of the court-room. The mob then left as quickly and quietly as they came in. The general impression is that this will end further trouble, as heretofore a number of the negroes killed were constantly creating a bad feeling, and led other negroes peaceably inclined to produce strife between the whites and blacks. The good people of Carrollton deprecate all this and regret that a few innocent colored people were drawn into the fuss.

The following is a list of the killed: Andrew Robertson, Charles Brown, Ed. Brown, Joe Lang, John Money, Simon Lane, Jim Harris, Amos Matthews, Scott Moore, Frank Hughes, Coley Little, Jim Johnson.

Fully as many were wounded. One colored man rolled himself out of one of the west windows, falling on the brick pavement outside, but got up and made his escape unhurt. As he was getting out three shots were fired at him, two of which struck the window sill and one went through the glass. All is quiet now. The principal leaders of the gang were Charles and Ed. Brown, who were amongst the killed. It is impossible to get anyone to state the names of any persons in the mob, and it will be very difficult to ascertain them, as nobody in the excitement took notice of any persons who entered the court house. No arrests have yet been made.

#### From the Orient.

SAN FRANCISCO, 18.—The steamer *Oceanic* arrived to-day with Hong Kong dates to February 23d and Yokohama dates to March 4th.

On February 2d, previous to leaving Hong Kong for Yokohama, four of the crew of United States war ship *Trenton* were sent ashore suffering from smallpox.

The China *Overland Mail* of February 23rd contains the following, addressed to the committee of the Kung Wah Hospital, from the committee of the Chung Wa Wan Kun of San Francisco: "We call your attention to the condition of the Chinese in the United States of America. Anti-Chinese riots are of frequent occurrence. Over $500,000 of our property is already destroyed, many people have been killed, our merchants' business has been seriously injured, and there is great suffering and destitution among the laboring classes. We request you to issue a proclamation, warning our people not to come to the United States, also send a copy of this to Chang Chi Tung, Viceroy of Two Kwang and To Ou Yirk Tong, Canton. We have cabled Tsung Li Yamen." The information contained in the above has already been circulated as requested.

The new census of Japan makes the population of that Empire 38,500,000.

The Mikado has signified his intention of contributing $300 to the Grant Monument Fund in New York, as a token of his respect for General Grant, and has ordered that amount forwarded to the President of the Committee.

#### Stealing R. R. Tickets.

LOUISVILLE, KY., 18.—R. A. Scott, the young man arrested here last night, charged with stealing railroad tickets and disposing of them to scalpers, awaits orders from the railroad officials at Palatka, Florida. Scott was employed in the railroad office there. He was discharged, but before he left he stamped and fixed for use about $4,000 worth of railroad tickets. He brought these away with him and has been disposing of them at Chattanooga, Atlanta, Louisville and Cincinnati. He sold over $100 worth here and still had a large number on hand. When arrested, he pretended to take poison and stood batteries, emetics and a strong antidote for four hours before showing that he was playing a part. Scott is about 18 years old and has a dudish appearance.

### FOREIGN.

#### Gladstone's Home Rule.

DUBLIN, 18.—*United Ireland*, edited by Wm. O'Brien, and partly owned by Parnell, says that Gladstone's land and Home Rule schemes are so closely knit together and dependent on each other that neither can stand alone. In proof of this *United Ireland* points to the fact that the landlords of Ireland, whom Gladstone proposes to buy out, are by the very terms of the expropriation bill made unable to avail themselves of its enactments until the Irish Legislature is established at Dublin to administer the bill.

Mr. Chamberlain told a friend of Gladstone's that the Irish proposals would involve so complete a separation that it would be impossible for any English government to give any guarantee to the landlords, and that unless a method was found to greatly reduce the amount of the proposed payment he (Chamberlain) would not remain in the Cabinet.

Chamberlain conferred long and earnestly with Trevelyan in the House of Lords this afternoon, and afterwards conferred privately with Lord Randolph Churchill for nearly an hour. The circumstances are much commented upon by the quidnuncs in the lobby. Meanwhile the tension in the Cabinet continues. Neither Gladstone nor Chamberlain appear to be disposed to yield.

### BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

A London cablegram says: The Society of Italian Wine Growers proposes to establish branches in New York, London and Buenos Ayres.

A Cairo cablegram says: Counterfeit coin to the amount of £5,000 has been put in circulation in Egypt. The government offers a reward for the culprit.

An Albany, N. Y., dispatch says: Both branches of the State Legislature to-day passed a bill requiring that the street railway franchises in New York be sold to the highest bidder.

A Liege cablegram says: The unemployed Socialists paraded in the streets to-day in honor of the anniversary of the Paris Commune. There was much disorder and a number of windows were broken with stones, and several persons were injured. After the procession an Anarchist meeting was held. Rioting is feared.

A New York dispatch says: Judgment was entered to-day in the County Clerk's office upon the report of Referee Hamilton Cole, in the suit of G. C. Holt, assignee of Ferdinand Ward, against Wm. S. Warner, which amounts to $1,401,908.79, and is made up as follows: $1,265,361, 34 being the surplus paid by Warner over the amount which he invested in the scalled contracts; then there is interest to the amount of $140,391.30, making $1,396,752.54, and costs to be paid by Warner to Julien T. Davies to the amount of $6,156.25.

A Grape Creek, Illinois, dispatch says: Michael Humphrey, who is by many believed to have been implicated in the express robbery and the murder of Messenger Nicholls, made an affidavit to-day to Justice George Wilsey, that he had not been outside of Grape Creek for five weeks.

Mr. Spencer, the host of Mr. Davitt, at Oxford, writes as follows: "I, myself, and not Mr. Davitt, was the victim of the recent practical joke of a number of students who screwed up the door of my room. I escaped by lowering myself from a window by means of sheets. The authorities were ignorant of the fact that Mr. Davitt was within the college, and when they learned of his visit, censured me for having concealed his name. A party of graduates, from a motive of revenge, gave a mock serenade to Mr. Davitt."

A Denver, Colorado, dispatch says: The Denver & New Orleans railroad was sold at auction this morning under the foreclosure of a mortgage held by the first mortgage bond-holders. J. Sidney Brown trustee for the Mercantile Trust Company, of Brooklyn, purchased the road for $13,117,356. It is generally understood that the sale is a step in the organization of the road under the name of the Denver, Texas & Gulf, and will bring to an adjustment several negotiations for the extension of the road to a connection with the Fort Worth and Denver City Railway at the Canadian River, giving a through line from here to New Orleans and Galveston.


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WM. BABCOCK General Western Agent, Omaha, Neb.

A WONDERFUL REMEDY.
The value of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, in the protection it affords from the dangers of pulmonary disorders, cannot be overestimated. Mr. C. K. Philips, Pittsburg, Pa., writes: "About three years ago I had severe Laryngitis, which resulted in chronic hoarseness. By the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral I have since entirely regained my health." Mr. Henry Russell, Excelsior Printing Co., New York, writes: "Influenza became epidemic in my neighborhood. Several members of my family suffered severely with it, all of whom took Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and were cured by it in a few days. It is a wonderful medicine for Influenza. Too much cannot be said in its favor."
E. M. Sargent, 41 Andover st., Lowell, Mass., says: "I commenced using Ayer's Cherry Pectoral about the year 1842, as a family medicine, for Coughs and Colds, and have always kept it in my house since that time. I consider it the best remedy that can be had for these complaints." Dr. J. B. Robertson, Clayton, N. C., writes: "I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, in my family and practice, for a number of years, and have no hesitation in recommending it. It is an admirable preparation, and well-qualified to do all that is claimed for it." E. J. Styers, Germanton, N. C., writes: "Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the best Cough preparation I ever saw. It gives instant relief."
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
has cured a Cough in a few doses. It always relieves irritation of the lungs or throat, and arrests the tendency to inflammation. It strikes at the foundation of all Pulmonary diseases, is without a rival as an expectorant, and is a sure cure for the most obstinate Coughs and Colds. L. Garrett, Texana, Texas, writes: "I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in my family for twenty years. For throat and lung diseases, I consider it a wonderful remedy."
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